(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2194.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1789.

PARIS, *October* 20.

IT is ſaid, that ſeveral thouſand Pruſſians are gone into Stralſund and other garriſons of Pomerania, to relieve the Swediſh troops, which are going over to Sweden, now invaded by the Danes, as by all letters received with the laſt Dutch mail, the king of Pruſſia is reſolved to ſupport his kinſman, the king of Sweden.

An unlucky accident happened on Thurſday laſt at the palais royal, in the afternoon, when the garden was full of company. As the chevalier de Tilly was walking with a friend under the arcades, the captain of a man of war of the ſame name, roughly addreſſed him with "how long, Sir, will you continue to make uſe of a name you are unworthy of, and never belonged to your family." The chevalier replied, "that he had a right to do it till the law ſhould decide to the contrary" (the ſuit was pending in parliament). "I ſhall decide it now (exclaimed the captain) you are a ſcoundrel, you don't deſerve ſo good a name, &c." and gave him ſeveral ſtrokes. The chevalier drew a ſword he had in his ſtick, and would have certainly ſtabbed him, had not his friend and ſome other perſons interfered. Such ſelf defence would, in a certain meaſure, have been leſs fatal than the miſchief that muſt conſequently ariſe by the laws of honour, from ſuch an inſult. They muſt fight till one of them dies. They ſet out for Auſtrian Flanders, on Saturday, to decide this unlucky affair. The chevalier is a very young man, and ſo handſome that he goes under the denomination of the favourite of the ladies. He proved his nobility about five years ago, when he was admitted one of her majeſty's pages. The title in diſpute is the marquiſate of Tilly.

LONDON, *October* 21.

The adviſers of the prince of Orange have been much to blame in their conduct; inſtead of healing all the heart-burnings, they have taken the moſt proper ſteps to increaſe them; their nonſenſe about obliging all perſons to wear a bit of *orange riband*, will ever be a badge to remind the people of the arbitrary meaſures taken; and the putting a ſtop to the Hague Gazette being printed (for there is no Hague Gazette now) is a glaring proof they know nothing of liberty but the name.

Oct. 23. Should we be involved in a naval war next year, the natives of Britain and Holland would bear down all oppoſition on the ocean. But France is ſo involved in domeſtic diſputes, that ſhe will with the greateſt reluctance join the emperor. If ſhe cannot raiſe the ſupplies for the peace eſtabliſhment, without almoſt raiſing a rebellion, how is ſhe to raiſe a war revenue, eſpecially as neither the empreſs nor emperor are popular in France, while they look on the Turks as their old and friendly ally?

The public prints have given an account of the alarm that was ſpread through the Auſtrian army in its retreat from Illova to Caranſebes; but what occaſioned that alarm, which had like to have been the total ruin of the army, has not yet been laid before the public. The following are ſaid to be the particulars:

The alarm was intentionally ſpread, and was the reſult of a deliberate plan formed by a body of the Wallachians. The revolt of thoſe people under Horiah and Kloſchka is recent in the memory of every one. The execution of theſe two chiefs, and ſome of their adherents, put an end to the rebellion, but did not extinguiſh in the hearts of the natives of Wallachia, the hatred they entertained againſt the Germans. The ſpirit of revenge rankled in the hearts of great numbers of them; and this ſpirit received additional ſtrength from a love of plunder and raping.

Several numerous gangs of theſe people having ſpread themſelves over that part of the Bannat of Temeſwar and Tranſylvania, which is at preſent the theatre of war, and have committed more depredations upon the unfortunate inhabitants there, than even the Turks themſelves. A great number of theſe banditti got in among the baggage of the Auſtrian army, as it was retreating in the night towards Caranſebes; and began on a ſudden to cry, "the Turks, the Turks." The drivers of the waggons, ſcared out of their wits, betook themſelves to flight; and thus the banditti, who, to give a greater appearance of probability to the opinion that the Turks were ready to break in among the baggage waggons, had cauſed fire to be ſet to ſome houſes in Caranſebes, by ſome of their adherents, were left in full poſſeſſion of the baggage. Having plundered it, and acquired a great booty, they retired in ſafety, after occaſioning the death of great numbers of people, and bringing the imperial army almoſt to the verge of deſtruction.

Oct. 29. A meſſenger has been diſpatched to Berlin, with the cabinet deciſion of this week. Peace or war now hang equal in the political ſcale. All depends on the conduct of the king of Pruſſia.

On Sunday evening Baſilico, the Britiſh meſſenger, arrived from Berlin, with diſpatches for our court: the important information has ſince tranſpired, that the king of Pruſſia had marched 12,000 troops into the dutchy of Holſtein; and that theſe are ſhortly to be joined by 10,000 Honoverians.

This morning two houſes of rendezvous were opened in White Chapel, for the entering ſailors into his majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday a frigate arrived off the Tower from Woolwich, where ſhe is anchored in order to receive ſailors on board who enter into his majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday by order of the lords of the admiralty, a large man of war came from Chatham to the Tower, where ſhe is moored, in order to receive ſailors on board that may enter into his majeſty's ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, September 7.

"An officer is juſt arrived with diſpatches from the grand vizier, containing advices of ſundry engagements that have lately happened between the imperialiſts and a powerful detachment of the Ottoman army, in each of which the latter was victorious. This detachment is commanded by Las Memich Pacha, who has already taken 12 pieces of cannon, 15 caiſſons, and ſurrounded 400 cuiraſſiers, whom, to a man he has made priſoners of war."

Nov. 4. The emperor of Morocco's eldeſt ſon is half an Iriſhman, his mother, who is alive, being from that country. The young prince is remarkably fond of the Britiſh nation. He ſpeaks Engliſh tolerably, and has been taught the military diſcipline, and even the ſmall ſword, at which he is very expert, by maſters from Gibraltar. The father and ſon hate each other mortally. They ſeek each other's death with great avidity. The ſon is beloved by the whole empire, unleſs, indeed, the negro ſlaves, who are as faithful to the emperor, as the Swiſs guards to Louis. They are ſuppoſed to be 50,000 ſtrong. When the ſon comes to the throne he means to aboliſh all ſlavery of the Engliſh, and invite them, by particular exemptions, to ſettle in his dominions.

The Hibernian empreſs of Morocco, who, poor woman, is cloſely confined, expreſſed ſome time ago a wiſh to ſee her mother, who, it ſeems, lived near Dublin. The emperor accordingly gave in her name and place of reſidence to ſeveral Engliſh who touched there, in the empreſs's hand-writing, with promiſes of great preſents to his mother-in-law, if ſhe would come over. About a year ſince ſhe arrived, and was guarded to Mequinez, in a moſt royal ſtyle, where ſhe now reſides with her daughter. Although this ſigular article be totally new to the public at large, yet its authenticity is well known by many at Gibraltar, and by the people on board our ſhips of war on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, October 15.

"The laſt accounts from Barbary mention, that two of the emperor of Morocco's ſons, with a numerous army, had lately advanced near the frontiers of Algiers, with an intent to penetrate into that kingdom; but the dey being informed of their march, diſpatched the bey of Maſcara, at the head of 60,000 of his beſt troops, who fell upon the Moors with ſuch irreſiſtible fury, that in leſs than three hours he diſperſed and entirely defeated them with horrid ſlaughter. It is ſaid that a greater maſſacre never was heard of, as the Algerines made no priſoners, but put every man to the ſword that fell into their hands. It is further added, that upwards of 800 heads, chiefly officers, were ſent to the dey's palace, and there expoſed at the gates for three days."

By letters lately arrived from India we are informed, that lord Cornwallis is much beloved there, particularly by the natives, who can now have redreſs for injuries as impartially as an honeſt man can adminiſter. Inſtead of flying from the Engliſh as rapacious and cruel, they now think themſelves bleſſed in their protection. Peace has ſpread plenty and happineſs throughout the Eaſt, and nothing would be more unwelcome than a war, which, at preſent, there is not the moſt diſtant appearance of. Diſaffection, however, rankles in the breaſts of thoſe who have left their native country to obtain wealth by plunder and deceit.—They cannot now find corruption in the chief magiſtrates to connive at, and partake of their peculations; they cannot find lucrative appointments, in which they may rob with impunity; numbers of thoſe outcaſts are ſtarving, deſpiſed in the Indies, and unable to return home for want of money.

Nov. 12. The Iriſh have not been behind hand with the Britiſh metropolis in celebrating the centenary of the glorious revolution. Balls, bells, and bonfires; dinners, deſerts, and delicious wines, have in the city of Dublin commemorated that celebrated era in the annals of our country.

Extract of a letter from Francfort, October 30.

"Although we have heard from Vienna, that Oczakow was ready to fall into the hands of the Ruſſians, we have every reaſon to believe the taking of this fortreſs will be very difficult, if not impoſſible this year; as by authentic letters received here from the Ruſſian head quarters, they have little hopes of it themſelves.

"The preſence of the captain pacha, who is only 2 leagues from Oczakow, near the iſle of Berezan, gives great courage to the numerous garriſon, whilſt the Ruſſians have a number of ſick, beſides having loſt a conſiderable body of troops by death, and in the different ſallies.

"Theſe letters give an account of the ſally made by the Turks at the end of Auguſt, in which the Ruſſians loſt many thouſand men, although their friends conceal it. The truth is, that general Suwarrow, who commanded the left wing of the army, was the occaſion of that bloody affair, by conſtantly defying the enemy, who at laſt ſallied out on his troops with ſuch fury, that they cut down all in their way, before prince Repnin had time to come to their aſſiſtance. The whole of the left wing were maſſacred in the general confuſion, and the general was dangerouſly wounded, the lieutenant-general and 30 officers were killed, beſides 40 more officers wounded.

"This event obliged prince Potemkin to change the poſition of his camp, and to alter the diſtribution of his troops. To this unfortunate event may be added, the blowing up of the grand magazine in the fortreſs of Kinburn, by which 800 men were buried in the ruins.

"The exceſſive heats have been another obſtacle againſt the ſiege; nevertheleſs, the partiſans of Ruſſia ſtill aſſert it will be carried before the end of the campaign, but in truth if ſo, it muſt be by ſome happy revolution in favour of the beſiegers, for it will not be by force of arms."

Nov. 13. Some recent accounts received from lord Dorcheſter at Quebec mention, that his lordſhip was in good health, as well as the whole garriſon; and that he had conciliated the good opinion of the Indians ſo much, that great quantities of peltry were brought down to all the ſhipping at the various ſtations in the river St. Lawrence; and the Huron Indians had brought an unuſual quantity of ginſeng to market ſo low as 2/6 the pound. The veſſels were all ſetting ſail before the ice ſet in.

Extract of a letter from Dunbarton, November 6.

"During the ſtorm of wind on Monday night laſt, the ſloop Maria, of Dunbarton, captain Rankin, and the brigantine Jenny, in ballaſt, belonging to America, drove from their anchors in Greenock roads, and went aſhore near the hill of Ardmore, but are expected to be got off next ſpring tide. Same night there was a great many trees blown down near this place."

NEW-HAVEN, *January* 7.

Southbury, December 30.

Thurſday, laſt week, a tranſient perſon of the name of John Wayley, was brought from Newtown to this place by virtue of a warrant ſigned by one of the magiſtrates of the town of Reading, in order to be tranſported from this to the next neighbouring town:—He happened to have been ſick for ſome time before, and was ſo much decayed that he expired within a few minutes after he was brought, without being able to give any account of himſelf, or where he belonged. The helpleſs condition of this ſtranger, (who unfortunately falling ſick without money, in a place where the fear of expence was greater than the feelings of humanity, was not allowed to reſt even in his laſt moments) excited the compaſſion of every perſon here who ſaw him, and the next day a reſpectable number of the inhabitants attended his funeral. He was of a tall robuſt make, rather of a dark complexion, and appeared to be about ſixty years of age, had no writings or other thing about him whereby any diſcovery could be made where he was going;—but as it is likely he had friends in ſome part of the country who will be anxious to hear what is become of him, the foregoing account is publiſhed for their information.

PITTSBURGH, *December* 27.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Harmer, December 15.

"The buſineſs of the treaty is at laſt begun—The number of Indians here amount to about 200; on their arrival they delivered a ſpeech to the governor, informing him thereof, and requeſting to ſpeak with him at the council fire; he anſwered that he was glad to ſee them, and hoped they would be expeditious in finiſhing the buſineſs, as he had waited a great while for them. Captain Brant, with ſeveral tribes, have returned home from the Falls, not well ſatisfied that the treaty is held here, it is expected they will ſtop the Shawaneſe nation, who were to be here in a few days. Whether this treaty will anſwer the great end expected, time will determine."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in Martinique.

"The Americans bid fair to become an example to the reſt of mankind, not only in matters of a political but alſo of a religious nature; their ſentiments, in regard to religion, are ſuch as do honour to the age, and will be laſting monuments of their wiſdom, when the

present generation shall be no more, and lie down to sleep with their fathers.

"In their darling constitution (the progress of which is still the general topic here, and to the administration of which the industrious and honourable mechanic, the enterprising and persevering merchant, the upright and judicious lawyer, and every class of citizens which the nation contains, look forward with rapture) no religious test is required as a qualification for any office whatever, but the truly good man, whether a Protestant, a Papist, a Mahometan or a Jew, is equally alike eligible to any post in government. On reflecting on such unexampled liberality, displayed by these godlike offsprings of FREEDOM, the heart of every one, "who looks through nature up to nature's God," must expand with rapture inexpressible.——"Happy, happy country, may thy happiness be perpetual!"

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this city, dated September 23.

"On the 11th inst. death robbed us of the prince of Brazils, heir to the crown of Portugal, and a young man of great abilities. This melancholy event has thrown a damp over the whole kingdom, and through all ranks of people. The present state of the royal family makes it a loss that may be remembered for centuries to come; and perhaps the kingdom is upon the eve of being again involved with Spain, as we have now only one male heir to the crown, and if he should chance to die without succession, Spain will infallibly make good her pretensions."

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, dated Fort Harmar, November 20, 1788.

"Since I wrote you last, the two messengers have come in from the Omie river; along with them came young Brant, captain David, and a number of warriors of the Six Nations. They have returned to the Falls of the Muskingum, where captain Brant is to be with upwards of 600 warriors of different tribes. We expect an express will arrive in the course of to-day from them, which will inform us definitively whether they mean to attend the treaty at this place or not: I have as yet my doubts on that subject.

"A party of soldiers will in about 20 days take possession of the old fort near the Mouth of the Great Miami, in order to protect judge Symmes's intended settlement, and those of Kentucky. I hope it will be the means of breaking up that cursed nest of villains who are lurking about that place.

"Since writing the above, the governor has received dispatches from the Falls of the Muskingum; what they contain, I am as yet in the dark; however, we have heard that captain Brant had arrived there, with about 200 warriors of the Six Nations, and that he was waiting the arrival of the chiefs and warriors of the other nations.

"Annexed is a list of souls, &c. which have passed this garrison from October, 1786, to the 24th of November, 1788, viz. 18,370 souls—7986 horses—2372 cows—1110 sheep—967 boats—646 waggons."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Specimens of BROADCLOTH, made at the manufactory in Hartford, have been lately lodged at the printing-office in Providence, for public inspection.

The town of Taunton a few years ago was the desert of Massachusetts, her staple was little more than a herring, and her land would scarcely produce a thistle—yet she is now a growing and lucrative manufactory: last year one hundred tuns of NAILS, besides a great many articles in a smaller way, were wrought in that town.

The manufacture of IRON PLATE SHOVELS is carried on at Bridgewater, to great advantage: they are of superior workmanship to any imported from Britain, and sold at a lower price than they can be imported for.

A GLASS and a DUCK manufactory are establishing in Boston.

There is a promising COTTON manufactory in Beverly.

According to the valuation last taken there were 138 POT and PEARL ASH manufactories in Massachusetts; there are now, it is said, nearly 250.

A new PAPER MILL, we hear, is about being erected in Milton, another in Water-town, and a third in Hampshire county.

Thus do the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign shackles, one by one.

RICHMOND, *January* 14.

INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Green county, December 1, 1788, to the Printer hereof.

"The war continues with the Indians on the frontiers of North-Carolina. Sevier is liberated, and at the head of the militia in arms; who now only acts on the defensive, waiting the decision of North-Carolina on the subject of their dispute with the Indians.

"On the 21st of last month, a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrell's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with 40 horsemen, was out ranging, and came on the Indians trail, making towards the inhabitants; he immediately advanced after them, and opportunely arrived before the fort, when the Indians were carrying on a furious attack. On coming in view of the place, he drew up his troop in close order, made known his intention, in a short speech, that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt, and asked who was willing to follow him. All gave an unanimous consent, and at a given signal, made a charge on the enemy, as they were busily employed in setting fire to a barn, and other outbuildings; the Indians gave way, and immediately retired from the place, and the gallant little band of heroes reached the fort, to the great joy of the besieged. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and conformably to the governor of Frankland's usual good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians were wounded, as blood was seen next day plentifully.

"The Indians have lately killed two men on this side of French Broad, and one on the north side of Holstein, so that it appears the Cherokees do not mean to stop at the line fixed by treaty, but to carry on the war against the whole state.

"We hear that the North-Carolina assembly, have voted an army of 1500 men to be raised, to chastise the Indians, and bring about a peace."

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, December 6, 1788, to the Printer hereof.

"Our session is drawing near a close; and we have taken care to pay some attention to our western frontier. Martin is reprimanded for his injudicious management in your district last summer. Sevier is indemnified, and probably will soon be placed at the head of the militia, as brigadier-general, if he will accept of the offered terms. Drumgole is appointed a commissioner to treat with the Cherokees, and give assurances that hostilities will shortly cease. His particular connexion with one of John Watt's sisters, will place him in an advantageous situation for negotiation. Colonel Steele, of Salisbury, is appointed to purchase of the Indians, their claim to the lands in dispute; and offer pre emptions to other lands, within our charter limits, to such Indian families as will choose to join the state as citizens. This is judged to be a more wise plan than sending an army to cut their throats. Measures will be taken to prevent *vagabonds and fugitives from justice*, from taking sanctuary among the Indians.

"It will give joy to many, when they hear of the safe passage of so great a number of emigrants, through the wilderness, both on the Kentucky and Cumberland paths; and whether under Providence it has been brought about by the active exertions of Sevier and his armed volunteers, or the timeous negotiation from Virginia, it is immaterial; in either case, much gratitude will be due from those who have received so singular a boon. And not a little will be the self satisfaction of those benevolent minds, who in any degree contributed to the happy event.

Copy of a letter from young Kirk, the noted Indian killer, to John Watts, now chief war captain of the Cherokee nation.

"SIR,

"I have heard of your letter lately sent to Chudkey John*—You are mistaken in blaming him for the death of your uncle. Listen now to my story. For days and months, Cherokee Indians, little and big, women and children, have been fed and treated kindly by my mother. When all was peace with the Tenalee towns, *Slim Tom*, with a party of Satigo and other Cherokee Indians, murdered my mother, brothers and sisters, in cold blood, when the children just before was playful about them as friends, and the very instant some of them received the bloody tomakawk, they were smiling in their faces.—This begun the war, and since I have taken ample satisfaction, and can now make peace, except with *Slim Tom*. Our beloved men, the congress, tells us to be at peace—I will listen to their advice, if no more blood is shed by the Cherokees; and the head men of your nation take care to prevent such beginnings of bloodshed in all times to come. But if they do not, your people may feel something more, to keep up the remembrance of

JOHN KIRK, jun.
Captain of the Bloody Rangers."

To Captain JOHN WATTS,
October 17, 1788.

* Chudkey John—*The Indian name for* John Sevier.

Annapolis, *January* 29.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the state be concerned, shall be taken in consideration during any future session, unless the same be preferred within ten days after the first meeting of the general assembly; provided always, that this resolution shall not extend to any case where the subject matter, or any material circumstance thereof, shall arise or happen during the session in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or resolution grounded on any application included within the above resolution shall be taken into consideration by either the senate or house of delegates, unless the same shall be transmitted from the house in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be immediately published for six weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the same number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general assembly shall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 31, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Extracts from London news-papers received by the ship Maryland, Captain Rose, arrived in Patowmack.

BUDA, *October* 12.

They write from the camp near Old Gradisca, that for some time it has rained incessantly, and that the Save was already beginning to overflow. If the inundation should take place, as it is expected, it will be necessary for the troops to break up their encampments, and to terminate their operations for the present season.

FRANCFORT, *October* 24.

According to the letters from the Bannat, the corps under the command of Brechainville and Lilian, destroyed, in their retreat, forty villages, great and small, and all the crops which they were unable to carry along with them.

LONDON, *October* 25.

There are private letters in town from Spain, which say, that Madrid is at present in the greatest consternation from a scheme of count *D'Aranda*, which has been discovered—to dethrone the reigning monarch, and place the prince of Asturias upon the throne. The count they add is secured, his party disgraced, and that the utmost efforts are employed for the detection of his immediate instruments.

The last advices from the Mediterranean relates that in one of the English ships of war on that station, a *fracas* had arisen, which terminated with very disagreeable consequences.—The surgeon of the ship struck the commander, and in consequence he has been brought to a court-martial, and condemned to suffer *death*. The origin of the quarrel is said to have taken place at a card-table.

Anecdote. The mayor of a certain ancient and respectable burgh (not an hundred miles from Norwich) not half a century ago, called an assembly of the corporation; and on its being met, he arose and said,—"It had been long a matter of surprise to him, considering the length of time since the death of queen Anne, that the compliment should still be paid her memory of mentioning her name in all public deeds, &c. and he wondered at it the more, as every gentleman must agree with him, that we never had a more gracious monarch than his present majesty king George the third: he had therefore called the assembly to make a proposition, which, from the known loyalty of his worthy brethren, he doubted not, would be unanimously approved of, namely, that in all deeds, charters and public papers, belonging to, and issued from, the burgh of ——, instead of the usual words *Anno Domini*, for the future should be substituted the words *Georgeo Domini*.

Nov. 11. The baron d'Alvensleben, who lately resided at the Hague as envoy extraordinary from Prussia, left that place on Tuesday last, and comes to England, where he succeeds compte de Lusi, as ambassador at our court.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, October 28.

"His majesty's declaration to the Polish diet has had much effect, and in all probability will prevent new wars. The answer of the states of Poland, which arrived here yesterday, is quite satisfactory. The empress has renounced her scheme; notwithstanding their promising appearances, some battalions of infantry from Western Prussia, together with some companies of hussars, have marched to the frontiers of Poland. It is not known yet if any more troops are to march to the same place, but the common idea is, that this will entirely depend on the dispatches expected from St. Petersburgh."

Translation of an official letter to Henry Zinck, Esq; his Danish majesty's consul at Liverpool, from Copenhagen.

"We can now inform you with certainty, that a truce and cessation of hostilities from the 16th instant, October, to the 13th of November next, has been concluded on at Bahus, under the sanction of the ministers from the courts of London and Berlin, between his Swedish majesty and the auxiliary forces of Denmark, under the command of the prince of Hesse; and that this truce has been signed by the said prince of Hesse, to shew the well known peaceable sentiments of her majesty the empress of Russia, and this convention has been accepted of in sure hopes that during this time conducive measures will be adopted to a succeeding peace.

"We give you this information, Sir, that you may endeavour to dissipate any alarming fears which might have influenced any of our merchant ships.

The Swedes had seized upon ten transports from Norway, for our army in Sweden, but after our claim was made, both ships and cargoes were given up immediately.

Royal Chamber of Commerce,
Copenhagen, Oct. 25, 1788.
E. C. Schimelman. C. R. Schaffedt.
C. O. Lavatz.

Extract of a letter from the Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"The storm which seemed to threaten the peace of this part of Europe, is happily likely to blow over; and a complete re-establishment of peace will probably soon take place. We have the best assurances for asserting, that the out-lines of a general treaty of peace are marked out; and that the Danish forces are retiring from Sweden. We expect to hear daily of prince Frederick's return to Copenhagen."

A letter from Galway says, that on account of the dearness of provisions, there have been great riots and disturbances amongst the lower classes of people, who impute the scarcity to the large quantities that are yearly exported out of that kingdom; but on some gentlemen opening a subscription for their relief, and promising to use their endeavours to get the exportation stopt, peace and good order was restored.

Nov. 14. The account we gave in yesterday's paper of the state of the king's health on Wednesday was not so favourable as every loyal subject must wish—the information received yesterday is more satisfactory, and we have great gratification in announcing—that his majesty slept a great deal during the day, and when he awoke he felt himself considerably refreshed, much composed, and more free from pain.

Since his majesty's illness, whenever he has taken any rest, it has been usual for the disorder to attack him with redoubled force, and his mental faculties were the more deranged; this, however, we are happy to say, was not the consequence yesterday, for the king awaking from a sleep of some time, conversed very collectively; and remembering one of the physicians, who was about his person, asked him a number of questions, with great correctness and recollection; and was the whole day more in possession of himself than he has been since the commencement of his malady.

The king's appetite is extremely good, and his pulse is more regular than hitherto it has been; these circumstances augur much in favour of a restoration, so desirable to the united wishes of the kingdom at large.

A council was held yesterday in the council-office, composed of all the great officers of state, at which the archbishop of Canterbury attended, when the following orders were made:

At the COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, November 13, 1788.

PRESENT,

The LORDS of his MAJESTY's most hon. PRIVY-COUNCIL.

IT is this day ordered by their lordships, that his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury do prepare the form of a prayer to Almighty God, for the recovery of his majesty from the severe illness with which it has pleased the Divine Providence to afflict him.

And it is hereby further ordered, That his majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches of England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

At the COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, November 13, 1788.

PRESENT,

The LORDS of his MAJESTY's most hon. PRIVY-COUNCIL.

IT is this day ordered by their lordships, that every minister and preacher, as well of the established church in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, as those of the episcopal communion, protected and allowed by an act passed in the tenth year of her late majesty queen Anne, cap. 7, entitled, "An act to prevent the "disturbing those of the episcopal communion in that "part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the exer-"cise of their religious worship, and in the use of "the liturgy of the church of England; and for re-"pealing the act passed in the parliament of Scotland, "entitled, An act against irregular baptisms and mar-"riages," do at some time, during the exercise of the divine service in such respective church, congregation or assembly, put up their prayers to Almighty God for the recovery of his majesty, from the severe illness with which it hath pleased the Divine Providence to afflict him.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

It was then also determined that the parliament should assemble on the day already appointed (the 20th instant) and proceed to the dispatch of business. It is therefore probable that

NO REGENCY

will at present be appointed; and, if it should be necessary, it will not take place until after the assembling of the parliament, and at that time there is a reasonable hope that our gracious sovereign will then be able to wield the sceptre.

Notice of the meeting of parliament will this day be sent to all the members of both houses—couched somewhat in the following terms:

"*That the melancholy continuation of the king's indis-*
"*position renders it dubious whether there will be a*
"*possibility of his majesty's further proroguing the*
"*parliament—if there should not, it must necessarily*
"*assemble on the 20th instant, your attendance is there-*
"*fore required, &c. &c.*

By this wise conduct, the open and unequivocal sense of the whole nation will be taken, in the pursuit of those measures that may hereafter be thought necessary.

Count Romanzow, after having been *forced* with his army during the whole summer, the only favourable time for military operations, is now, we hear, on full march towards the Danube. The two imperial courts have at least the merit of consistency; for they have been uniformly absurd and erroneous in their proceedings.

January 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the 23d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibiting their claims against the deceased; she does once more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of January, will certainly be sold the day above mentioned.

W 4 MICAJAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Nottingham, January 17, 1789.

THE subscriber having received full powers from WILLIAM MOLLESON, Esq; of London, to settle the affairs of WILLIAM MOLLESON, and WILLIAM and ROBERT MOLLESON, in America, requests all persons indebted to them on bond, note or open account, to settle, and pay off the same without delay. Constant attendance will be given at Nottingham for that purpose.

He flatters himself that due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

ROBERT YOUNG.

LOST in the CITY,

A CLOUDED CANE, with a gold head; the workmanship of the head of gold of different colours—with a coat of arms engraved on the top, and the motto, NON NOBIS SOLUM—the letters I A, the initials of the maker's name, stamped on the side. Whoever delivers it to Mr. Sprigg, of Strawberry-hill, shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

JOHN F. MERCER.

January 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS DORSEY, son of HENRY, late of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested.

LUCY DORSEY, Administratrix.

January 28, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to us for dealings in our stores at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough and Bladensburg, are once more requested to make payment; a long indulgence has been given, which cannot be extended further; and we hope due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwise suits will, most certainly, be brought for the recovery of those debts, to the ensuing March court against all delinquents.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at the next April court, for my freedom.

MARY BENTLY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 22, 1789.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday, the 10th of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, near Herring Creek church,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some household FURNITURE and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond with security. The terms will be further explained on the day of sale.

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those indebted to the late co-partnership of Steuart and Geddes, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to enable him to discharge the debts due from said co-partnership. Those who will not pay attention to this notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced against them to next March court, without respect to persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX. D. G.

Board of Treasury, December 23, 1788.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office to the 18 day of February next, to furnish by contract the following articles of

CLOATHING,

On or before the 1st September, 1789—Viz.

940 Coats,
940 Vests,
1880 Woollen Overalls,
1880 Linen ditto,
3760 Pairs of Shoes,
3760 Shirts,
940 Stocks,
940 Stock-Clasps,
940 Hats,
940 Pairs of Shoe-Buckles,
3760 Pairs Socks,
940 Blankets.

The cloathing must be delivered at the city of New-York, and agreeably to such samples as shall be directed by the Secretary at War, at whose office a pattern suit will be exhibited.

The proposals must specify the lowest terms of payment and longest period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commissioners.
WALTER LIVINGSTON, }

January 11, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA CLARKE, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally proved, to WILL. HENDERSON MAGRUDER, who is empowered to settle the same, by

ANNE CLARKE, Administratrix.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

EDWARD ABELL, Saint Mary's county.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Richard Barnes, Hanson Briscoe, Dr. James Glostter Brehan, St. Mary's county; Joseph Noble Baynes, Piscataway.

Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; James Cleark, near Annapolis; Thomas Contee, Benjamin Contee, James Clerk, Nottingham; capt. David Carcaud, near Nottingham; Thomas Clagett, and Co. Thomas Clagett, Piscataway; Leonard Clements, Samuel Cox, near Port-Tobacco; Andrew Crawford, and Co. Andrew Crawford, Newport; Dennis Connell, care of William Shaw, Charles county; Thomas Carroll (2), care of Joseph Fenwick, Robert Chesley, St. Mary's county.

Thomas A. Dyson, Dyson, Bruce, and Co. Allen's Fresh; Richard Duckett, Prince-George's county; Thomas Duckett, Queen-Anne; Bennett Darnall (2); Richard Darnall (2), Pig-Point; Robert Darnall (2), near Upper-Marlborough.

Edward Edelen (2), Piscataway.

Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; John Forbes (2), Benedict; Thomas Freeman, care of H. G. Sothoron, near Benedict.

Captain Archibald Greig, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; William Graham, Marlborough; Lansdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Redmund Grace, care of John Forbes, Benedict; Thomas Glisson (3), near Upper-Marlborough.

Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison, Thomas Harwood, S. Hughes, Benjamin Harrison, Aquila Hall (2), Benjamin Hill, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Rezin Hammond, Head of Severn; Vernon Hebbs; George Hadon, Ignatius Haden, Saint-Mary's county.

Philip Jackson, care of Dr. Henry Stevenson; Annapolis; Catharine Jerningham, Charles county.

Philip Key (2), Chaptico.

Levin Luckett, Annapolis; George R. Liper, care of Alexander Hamilton, Logan and M'Eldery, Piscataway; capt. Joseph Leonard, care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Lansdale (2), Queen-Anne.

Adam Miller, Samuel Miller, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Marriott, Head of Severn; Luke Marbury, Prince-George's county; Thomas Mundell, Piscataway; Samuel M'Pherson, near Port-Tobacco; Richard Mason (2), Malolm M'Bean, Charles county; William M'Bryde, Newport; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; William Morrison, care of David Craufurd, Upper-Marlborough.

Reverend Leonard Neale, Port-Tobacco; Jeremiah Neale (2), Clement's Bay.

Benjamin Oden, Upper-Marlborough.

William Purnell, William Pinkney, Annapolis; Richard Potts, Frederick-town; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; Archibald Patton, care of Mr. Contee, Nottingham; Nicholas and Valentine Peers, Port-Tobacco.

James Ringgold, Randall and Delozier, Absalom Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; George Rotch, care of Thomas Poor, Upper-Marlborough; Chandler Robbins, Charles county.

Governor Smallwood, William Squire, care of Wallace and Co. Benjamin Sturgis (2), Annapolis; The Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Robert Sewall (2), Poplar-Hill; Edward Smith, on board the Cæsar, Nottingham; Miss Strange (2), Alexander Symmer (2), George Sibbald, Upper-Marlborough; John Sothoron, St. Mary's county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; John Smith, care of Samuel King, minister of the Gospel.

James Taylor, Annapolis; Robert B. Tyler, Prince-George's county; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county.

Edward Vidler, Annapolis.

John White (2), James White, Richard Watts, Annapolis; Dr. Benjamin Wailes Marlborough.

Notley Young, Robert Young, Prince-George's county.

J. FINGER EN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

December 31, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, from Charles county court, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready cash, on Friday the 30th day of January next,

PART of a tract of LAND lying in said county, on Mattawoman, about ten miles from Port-Tobacco, the property of Charles Smith, deceased, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due John Hancock Beanes, administrator of John Dyer.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collections, have appointed Mr. JOHN WARING, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited against the estates of those that have been confiscated and attainted of treason, several of which do not appear to be well founded, and still remain with the auditor for further investigation, by which he is prevented from closing the same:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to pass finally before the first day of August next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, against persons convicted and attainted of treason, or whose property has been confiscated and seized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the first day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser, for the information of those who may be concerned.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treasurer of the western shore, payable to the citizens of this state, which are not satisfied: And whereas the general assembly have solemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this state, in case the interest received from its debtors should be inadequate to the payment and discharge of the interest arisen and to arise on specie certificates issued by the state, that then the yearly supplies for defraying the expences of government should be approriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the interest received from the debtors of the state is greatly insufficient to pay the interest due on said certificates, and the justice and dignity of the state require that provision should be made without further delay for the payment of the said interest,

RESOLVED, That so much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil list, the allowance to the delegates to congress, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Messieurs Vanstaphorst, which shall remain after answering the said purposes, be applied to the discharge of the said orders and payment of one year's interest on certificates, giving preference to the holders of such certificates on which no interest has been drawn, in case application is made to the treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers six weeks.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho Del

To be LET for a term of years, on good security,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate on the north side of Severn river, about six miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore. 4

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to 10w

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. 9

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authorised to receive the same; those who do not comply with this notice may expect that suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,
BERIAH MAYBURY,
Trustees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.

6X

Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK has eloped from me, and refuseth to live with me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

3X

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to tf

THOMAS CONTEE.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES YOUNG, CHARLES ROBINSON, SAMUEL CLELAND, JACOB HOCKERSMITH, ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN, senior, WILLIAM BROWN, junior, intend to petition the next court held for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish and mark the lines of a tract of LAND, called CARROLLSBURG, according to law, in such cases made and provided. 3

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, living near Herring-Creek church, at the time of Annapolis races, a bay MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops; she has a large star and snip, switch tail, both hind feet white, and much pigeon toed behind, and had a lump on her back, occasioned by the hind part of the saddle; was shod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up said mare, or give information, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, by

3X PHILIP PINDELL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a confiderable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

17 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of WM. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6w 6X JAMES PATTISON.

Twenty Dollar's Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 11

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. 14 NATHAN SOPER.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 6

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions—and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers. 13

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.